IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

For the paragraph beginning on page 10, and ending on page 11:

--Preferably, the D-class amplifier may comprise a bridge circuit for power conversion. Preferably, the bridge circuit may comprise: a first inductance device (L1) for high-frequency pass arranged on a path (A-L2) between a second inductance device (L2), arranged on a path for connecting a first node (A) and a second node (B), and the first node (A); a third inductance device (L3) for high-frequency pass arranged on a path (L2-B) between the second inductance device (L2) and the second node (B); a first capacitance device (C1) including one end thereof connected to a third node (C) arranged on a path (L1-L2) between the first inductance device (L1) and the second inductance device (L2), and the other end thereof connected to a ground side; a second capacitance device (C2) including one end thereof connected to a fourth node (D) arranged on a path (L2-L3) between the second inductance device (L2) and the third inductance device (L3) and the other end thereof connected to the ground side; and two load output terminals (X and Y) connected to ~~both ends of the second inductance device (L2)~~ the first and second node (A and B) respectively. Preferably, the sine waveform controller may perform a control operation so that a difference between a turn-on time of one pair of switching devices (SW1 and SW4) provided in the D-class amplifier and a turn-on time of the other pair of the switching devices (SW2 and SW3) provided in the D-class amplifier can be generated, and an output terminal (X or Y) can output voltage of the turn-on time difference every time a predetermined switching period is shorter than a commercial AC power period. Preferably, the sine waveform controller may adjust the turn-on time difference in each switching period, and perform a control operation so that the voltage outputted through the output terminal (X or Y) corresponds to sine waveform power equal to the commercial AC power.--

For the paragraph beginning on page 11 and ending on page 13:

-- In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, the above and other objects can be accomplished by the provision of a sine wave generation circuit for converting a waveform of direct current (DC) power stored in a battery into a waveform of commercial alternating current (AC) power and applying the commercial AC power, comprising: a bridge circuit for sine wave generation, the bridge circuit comprising: a first switching device (SW1) for receiving the DC power; a second switching device (SW2) for receiving the DC power; a fourth switching device (SW4) connected to the first switching device (SW1) through a path (A -> B) between a first node (A) and a second node (B); a third switching device (SW3) connected to the second switching device (SW2) through a path (B -> A) between the second node (B) and the first node (A); a second inductance device (L2) arranged in the path (A-B) between the first node (A) and the second node (B); a first inductance device (L1) for high-frequency pass arranged in a path (A-L2) between the first node (A) and the second inductance device (L2); a third inductance device (L3) for high-frequency pass arranged in a path (L2-B) between the second inductance device (L2) and the second node (B); a first capacitance device (C1) including one end thereof connected to a third node (C) arranged on a path (L1-L2) between the first inductance device (L1) and the second inductance device (L2), and the other end thereof connected to a ground side; a second capacitance device (C2) including one end thereof connected to a fourth node (D) arranged on a path (L2-L3) between the second inductance device (L2) and the third inductance device (L3) and the other end thereof connected to the ground side; and two load output terminals (X and Y) connected to ~~both ends of the second inductance device (L2)~~ the first and second node (A and B) respectively; and a sine waveform controller for applying a sine wave generation control signal to the switching devices (SW1 ~ SW4), and performing a control operation so that one pair of the first and fourth switching devices (SW1 and SW4) and the other pair of the second and third switching devices (SW2 and SW3) can alternately perform a turn-on/turn-off operation, wherein the sine waveform controller performs a control operation so that a difference between a turn-on time of one pair of switching devices and a turn-on time of the other pair of switching devices can be generated, and an output terminal (X or Y) can output voltage of the turn-on time difference every time a predetermined switching period is shorter than a commercial AC power period, and wherein the sine waveform controller adjusts the turn-on

time difference in each switching period, and performs a control operation so that the voltage outputted through the output terminal (X or Y) corresponds to sine waveform power equal to the commercial AC power.--

For the paragraph beginning on page 16 and ending on page 17:

-- As shown in FIG. 2, the D-class amplifier of the present invention includes a first switching device SW1 for receiving direct current (DC) power stored in a battery (not shown); a second switching device SW2 for receiving the DC power; a fourth switching device SW4 connected to the first switching device SW1 through a path (A -> B) between a first node A and a second node B; a third switching device SW3 connected to the second switching device SW2 through a path (B -> A) between the second node B and the first node A; a second inductance device L2 arranged in the path (A-B) between the first node A and the second node B; a first inductance device L1 for high-frequency pass arranged in a path (A-L2) between the first node A and the second inductance device L2; a third inductance device L3 for high-frequency pass arranged in a path (L2-B) between the second inductance device L2 and the second node B; a first capacitance device C1 including one end thereof connected to a third node C arranged on a path (L1-L2) between the first inductance device L1 for the high-frequency pass and the second inductance device L2, and the other end thereof connected to a ground side; a second capacitance device C2 including one end thereof connected to a fourth node D arranged on a path (L2-L3) between the second inductance device L2 and the third inductance device L3 for the high-frequency pass and the other end thereof connected to the ground side; and two load output terminals X and Y connected to ~~both ends of the second inductance device (L2)~~ the first and second node (A and B) respectively.--

For the paragraph beginning on page 26, line 5:

-- As in the typical bridge circuit for power conversion, the D-class amplifier 611 includes a first inductance device L1 for high frequency pass arranged on the path (A-L2) between the second inductance device L2, arranged on a path for connecting the node A and the node B, and the node A; the third inductance device L3 for high frequency pass arranged on a path (L2-B) between the second inductance device L2 and the second node B; the first capacitance device C1 including one end thereof connected to the third node C arranged on a path (L1-L2) between the first inductance L1 and the second inductance device L2, and the other end thereof connected to the ground side; the second capacitance device C2 including one end thereof connected to the fourth node D arranged on a path (L2-L3) between the second inductance device L2 and the third inductance device L3 for high frequency pass and the other end thereof connected to the ground side; and the two output terminals X and Y connected to ~~both ends of the second inductance device (L2)~~ the first and second node (A and B) respectively.--